Glossary

1. **Bivariate**
   It is involving of two random variables, not necessarily independent of one another.

2. **Covariance**
   A statistical measure of the variance of two random variables that are observed or measured in the same mean time period.

3. **Continuous Data**
   A function or curve changing gradually in value as the variable changes in value.

4. **Discrete**
   Defined for a finite or countable set of values.

5. **Distribution**
   A set of numbers and their frequency of occurrence collected from measurements over a statistical population.

6. **Expectation**
   The expected value of a random variable.

7. **Function**
   A variable so related to another that for each value assumed by one there is a value determined for the other.

8. **Intersection**
   It is the set of elements common to some collection of sets.

9. **Integral**
   A number computed by a limiting process in which the domain of a function, often an interval or planar region, is divided into arbitrarily small units, the value of the function at a point in each unit is multiplied by the linear or areal measurement of that unit, and all such products are summed.

10. **Moment**
    The expected value of a positive integral power of a random variable. The first moment is the mean of the distribution.

11. **Probability**
    A number expressing the likelihood that a specific event will occur expressed as the ratio of the number of actual occurrences to the number of possible occurrences.

12. **Probability Density Function**
    In probability theory, a probability density function (pdf), or density of a continuous random variable is a function that describes the relative likelihood for this random variable to occur at a given point.

13. **Summation**
    The act or process of determining a sum.

14. **Variable**
    A quantity capable of assuming any of a set of values.

15. **Variance**
    The square of the standard deviation.